

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder. No arrangement with reference to the draft would quiet these if there was any chance to create new trouble; but the police know these, and with a small military force can manage them without difficulty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a fourth of July oration in Massachusetts, used the following language: "We have two enemies. The great, honest, liberty-loving millions of the Union have two enemies. One is encamped at Richmond and the other at Washington. I am about to examine both."

In making this examination he devotes nine tenths of his critical inquiry and profuse invective to the denunciation of the "enemy at Washington," which he evidently thinks the more formidable of the two. He is especially particularly with Gen. Halleck, and finds in the "names of that officer's army inequality" but a "single green spot," and "that green spot," he says McClellan. Dr. Johnson used to say that he loved a good hater; and our malignant philanthropist, discerning with delight a common trait in Gen. Halleck's alleged hatred of a brother officer, almost relished from the severity of his censure under the influence of that "fellow feeling" which sometimes begets a wondrous kindness.

Heavy News From Jackson.

Death of Col. Seth C. Earl, Capt. Wm. Leamy, Capt. Geo. R. Lodge, Lieut. J. B. Smith, &c.

In the midst of our rejoicings and thanksgivings for recent important and singular victories of the armies of the republic, our city is suddenly covered with the pall of deep mourning. There has been a little battle in front of Jackson, Miss. A small body of Federal troops came suddenly upon a large body of the enemy, they make a stand, and are repulsed. The dispatches say there are but 40 or 50 killed, and a hundred or two wounded; and the country makes light of it.

But the Federal force engaged was composed of a part of Gen. Lauman's division and in that division is the 53d Illinois regiment, recruited principally in and around Ottawa. It may be, and indeed is, a small matter to "the country," but to many many in Ottawa and La Salle county, it is sorrow inexpressible, trouble and affliction beyond measure.

The 53d regiment went into that "little battle" about 200 strong. It came out with about 60 men, whole in body and limb. The Colonel was killed, the Lieut. Colonel wounded, major the regiment had been killed, two out of six captains are killed, and the lieutenants are killed or wounded, and over a hundred of the rank and file are killed or missing. The charge at Blakely was scarcely more fatal than that. And who are these killed?

Col. Seth C. Earl, had been a citizen of Ottawa for 20 years. He was born, we believe, in Massachusetts. In his early youth, removed to Cayuga county, New York, and lived there until after he was married. He then removed to Nashville, Tenn., remaining there until about the year 1843, when he removed to Ottawa, Ill. In the fall of 1861, when Col. Cushman had obtained authority of the Government to raise a regiment, Col. Earl, moved by purely patriotic impulses, left a comfortable business, gave his services to his country, and raised a company of volunteers for the regiment. On the retirement of Maj. Gibson from the regiment, Col. Earl took his place. Afterward, on the retirement of Col. Cushman, he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and after Col. Hill retired he was appointed Colonel. He was with the regiment at Shiloh, but the regiment took no active part in that engagement; it was placed in the front, however, during the siege of Corinth, and engaged in almost daily skirmishing. He was at the battle of the Hatchee, where the regiment did noble fighting and suffered serious loss. Then the regiment remained at Moscow, and vicinity of Memphis, until, in the winter, it was ordered to Vicksburg, and bore its part in all the labors and dangers of that protracted siege.

After the fall of Vicksburg, Lauman's division, in which the 53d was embraced was placed in the front of Sherman's march in pursuit of Pemberton; and being among the first of the troops that arrived at the vicinity of Jackson, in company with the 23d and 11th Ill., and 21 Iowa, it appears to have fallen either into some sort of ambush, or suddenly upon some unexpectedly large body of the enemy. The little handful of troops, however, made a bold and desperate fight, until ordered to retire. The exact circumstances of the battle have not reached us, but there is reason to believe the slaughter was useless, as Gen. Sherman has been suspended in consequence.

Col. Earl was one of the noblest victims of that blunder or whatever it was. He had been to have been first wounded in the knee, when Lt. Col. McClellan ordered four men to take him in the rear. The four men were soon wounded and disabled, and while still in their hands, Col. Earl was twice in the head, killing him instantly.

As a soldier, none was more truly brave; and among the many thousands in the army, we venture the assertion, that none entered it from more lofty and patriotic motives. As a citizen, none was more universally honored and respected, as a husband and father, none more devotedly beloved. He was truly one of God's noblemen—the noblest work an honest man. Enterprising, public spirited, wise in counsel, the soul of honor and rectitude, he was truly one of the first and best men of Ottawa, and another could scarcely be named whose loss would create so profound a grief—such an aching void.

With Capt. Leamy we had little acquaintance. He had been for some years a resident of Ottawa, but for the last year or two had resided out of town. He raised the company himself at the head of which he fell, and all accord to him the praise that he was an excellent officer, and a brave and true soldier. He leaves a wife and family.

Capt. Leamy had been a resident of Ottawa for about 10 years. He had formerly been a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana. His occupation had been that of a clerk. He was a really accomplished and a young man of great probity and integrity of character. He entered the army as lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy while in the service. He leaves a wife and family of several children.

Lt. Smith was also a clerk, and had been for some years in the employ of Mr. Kimball, hardware dealer in this city. He was a young man of irreproachable character, and is mourned by many warm personal friends. He was unmarried.

But we cannot go over the whole mournful list in this way. There are few persons in the country but will recognize in the name of some beloved relative, or dear personal friend, or acquaintance, and will realize, more than ever, in the sharp pang occasioned by their sudden loss, the horrors of this most senseless and cruel, fratricidal war.

War News of the Week.

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder. No arrangement with reference to the draft would quiet these if there was any chance to create new trouble; but the police know these, and with a small military force can manage them without difficulty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a fourth of July oration in Massachusetts, used the following language: "We have two enemies. The great, honest, liberty-loving millions of the Union have two enemies. One is encamped at Richmond and the other at Washington. I am about to examine both."

Heavy News From Jackson.

Death of Col. Seth C. Earl, Capt. Wm. Leamy, Capt. Geo. R. Lodge, Lieut. J. B. Smith, &c.

In the midst of our rejoicings and thanksgivings for recent important and singular victories of the armies of the republic, our city is suddenly covered with the pall of deep mourning. There has been a little battle in front of Jackson, Miss. A small body of Federal troops came suddenly upon a large body of the enemy, they make a stand, and are repulsed. The dispatches say there are but 40 or 50 killed, and a hundred or two wounded; and the country makes light of it.

But the Federal force engaged was composed of a part of Gen. Lauman's division and in that division is the 53d Illinois regiment, recruited principally in and around Ottawa. It may be, and indeed is, a small matter to "the country," but to many many in Ottawa and La Salle county, it is sorrow inexpressible, trouble and affliction beyond measure.

The 53d regiment went into that "little battle" about 200 strong. It came out with about 60 men, whole in body and limb. The Colonel was killed, the Lieut. Colonel wounded, major the regiment had been killed, two out of six captains are killed, and the lieutenants are killed or wounded, and over a hundred of the rank and file are killed or missing. The charge at Blakely was scarcely more fatal than that. And who are these killed?

Col. Seth C. Earl, had been a citizen of Ottawa for 20 years. He was born, we believe, in Massachusetts. In his early youth, removed to Cayuga county, New York, and lived there until after he was married. He then removed to Nashville, Tenn., remaining there until about the year 1843, when he removed to Ottawa, Ill. In the fall of 1861, when Col. Cushman had obtained authority of the Government to raise a regiment, Col. Earl, moved by purely patriotic impulses, left a comfortable business, gave his services to his country, and raised a company of volunteers for the regiment. On the retirement of Maj. Gibson from the regiment, Col. Earl took his place. Afterward, on the retirement of Col. Cushman, he was promoted to Lieut. Colonel, and after Col. Hill retired he was appointed Colonel. He was with the regiment at Shiloh, but the regiment took no active part in that engagement; it was placed in the front, however, during the siege of Corinth, and engaged in almost daily skirmishing. He was at the battle of the Hatchee, where the regiment did noble fighting and suffered serious loss. Then the regiment remained at Moscow, and vicinity of Memphis, until, in the winter, it was ordered to Vicksburg, and bore its part in all the labors and dangers of that protracted siege.

After the fall of Vicksburg, Lauman's division, in which the 53d was embraced was placed in the front of Sherman's march in pursuit of Pemberton; and being among the first of the troops that arrived at the vicinity of Jackson, in company with the 23d and 11th Ill., and 21 Iowa, it appears to have fallen either into some sort of ambush, or suddenly upon some unexpectedly large body of the enemy. The little handful of troops, however, made a bold and desperate fight, until ordered to retire. The exact circumstances of the battle have not reached us, but there is reason to believe the slaughter was useless, as Gen. Sherman has been suspended in consequence.

Col. Earl was one of the noblest victims of that blunder or whatever it was. He had been to have been first wounded in the knee, when Lt. Col. McClellan ordered four men to take him in the rear. The four men were soon wounded and disabled, and while still in their hands, Col. Earl was twice in the head, killing him instantly.

As a soldier, none was more truly brave; and among the many thousands in the army, we venture the assertion, that none entered it from more lofty and patriotic motives. As a citizen, none was more universally honored and respected, as a husband and father, none more devotedly beloved. He was truly one of God's noblemen—the noblest work an honest man. Enterprising, public spirited, wise in counsel, the soul of honor and rectitude, he was truly one of the first and best men of Ottawa, and another could scarcely be named whose loss would create so profound a grief—such an aching void.

With Capt. Leamy we had little acquaintance. He had been for some years a resident of Ottawa, but for the last year or two had resided out of town. He raised the company himself at the head of which he fell, and all accord to him the praise that he was an excellent officer, and a brave and true soldier. He leaves a wife and family.

Capt. Leamy had been a resident of Ottawa for about 10 years. He had formerly been a resident of Terre Haute, Indiana. His occupation had been that of a clerk. He was a really accomplished and a young man of great probity and integrity of character. He entered the army as lieutenant, and was promoted to the Captaincy while in the service. He leaves a wife and family of several children.

Lt. Smith was also a clerk, and had been for some years in the employ of Mr. Kimball, hardware dealer in this city. He was a young man of irreproachable character, and is mourned by many warm personal friends. He was unmarried.

But we cannot go over the whole mournful list in this way. There are few persons in the country but will recognize in the name of some beloved relative, or dear personal friend, or acquaintance, and will realize, more than ever, in the sharp pang occasioned by their sudden loss, the horrors of this most senseless and cruel, fratricidal war.

War News of the Week.

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder. No arrangement with reference to the draft would quiet these if there was any chance to create new trouble; but the police know these, and with a small military force can manage them without difficulty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a fourth of July oration in Massachusetts, used the following language: "We have two enemies. The great, honest, liberty-loving millions of the Union have two enemies. One is encamped at Richmond and the other at Washington. I am about to examine both."

War News of the Week.

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder. No arrangement with reference to the draft would quiet these if there was any chance to create new trouble; but the police know these, and with a small military force can manage them without difficulty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a fourth of July oration in Massachusetts, used the following language: "We have two enemies. The great, honest, liberty-loving millions of the Union have two enemies. One is encamped at Richmond and the other at Washington. I am about to examine both."

War News of the Week.

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder. No arrangement with reference to the draft would quiet these if there was any chance to create new trouble; but the police know these, and with a small military force can manage them without difficulty.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a fourth of July oration in Massachusetts, used the following language: "We have two enemies. The great, honest, liberty-loving millions of the Union have two enemies. One is encamped at Richmond and the other at Washington. I am about to examine both."

War News of the Week.

OTTAWA, ILL., JULY 25, 1863.

War News of the Week.

The main part of Lee's army is in the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, moving, apparently with great leisure, towards Gordonsville and Richmond. Meade's main army is twenty-five miles south of Berlin, and manifests no appearance of a forward movement. There is a considerable force of rebels near Harper's Ferry, and the Federal pickets were driven in a few nights ago.

John Morgan is still in Ohio, and has not yet been bagged. He has, however, fared pretty hard during the week. On Monday he was so closely cornered at Gaiger's creek, that about 1000 of his men were forced to surrender, but Morgan himself slipped away with 3 pieces of artillery and about 1000 men. With these he was last heard of at Eggleston, in Guernsey Co. 69 miles east of Columbus, apparently making for the Ohio river at Cumberland. Most of his guns and over 2000 of his men have been captured thus far.

Gen. Rosecrans' army is again in motion, and at last accounts occupied Chattanooga and Huntsville, while a reconnaissance had been pushed to Rome, Ga. Bragg is running toward the interior of Georgia, and there is no sign of his making a stand anywhere.

Gen. Sherman, after the repulse of Gen. Lauman before Jackson, Miss., advanced upon the place in force, but found it evacuated. Johnson, at last accounts, had fled to Brandon, with Sherman close behind him that his escape seemed impossible. Indeed there is a rumor that he had surrendered. His troops were badly demoralized and deserting in thousands.

Gen. Ransom has been sent to Natchez. Gen. Grant says in a despatch to the War Department, "Gen. Ransom, who was present at Natchez, captured a number of prisoners and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. In Louisiana, they captured more prisoners and a number of teams loaded with ammunition. Over 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition were brought back to Natchez. They also destroyed over 265,000 rounds of artillery ammunition."

The news from Charleston indicates continued active operations there with every prospect of ultimate success. Morris Island, with the exception of Fort Wagner, is in Federal possession, and the work now is to reduce Fort Wagner by scientific approaches. The Charleston Mercury admits that if Fort Wagner falls Charleston must fall, and says nothing can save Fort Wagner but heavy reinforcements to the rebels and driving the federals off Morris Island by the bayonet. As our forces there are protected by a dozen of iron clad gunboats, that bayonet charge would be rather a desperate one.

Dates from New Orleans are to the effect that the expedition left Fort Hudson for a number of points, including Donaldsonville and Alexandria. In the march to the former place, a Federal regiment was suddenly attacked, and suffered a loss of 150 men, with three pieces of field artillery. Gen. Banks intended using every means in his power to regain possession of Brashear City and the Opelousas Railroad. The rebels were reported to have retired beyond Bayou Lafourche.

It is stated that Gen. Grant is to be appointed to the Major Generalship in the regular army rendered vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool. Price is in full retreat from the vicinity of Helena towards Jacksonport, Ark. His rear was harassed by the Federals for a considerable distance. A large number of his men have deserted and given themselves up.

The riots in New York were thoroughly quelled by last Friday, since which time there has been no disturbance. The draft, which was suspended only by the impossibility of its execution, is to be resumed as soon as the necessary lists can be restored. The Government, it is said, will have over 30,000 troops in the city to maintain order when the draft recommences. No new outbreak, however, is apprehended. The action of the city government, in proposing to pay the \$300 for all such of the drafted as are unable to pay the sum themselves, has removed the main cause of the trouble. Doubtless a majority of those engaged in the riots were professional murderers and thieves, whose main object was plunder.